such of it as may be sold is applied exclusively to the

A reorganization and increase of the force of civil em-ployes in the office of the Commissary General are recom-mended, and the services of enlisted men in derical purchase of food for the men.

Capacities are recommended to be dispensed with.

The Inspector General of the Army reports the discip line of the treeps as good and constantly improving. The treeps are all well armed, clothed and equipped. Great improvements have been made during the past Year in building and renovating barracks, particularly in the West and South. The amount of work done by troops, not military is its nature, such as building, drivroops, not military in its nature, such as buttering greams, etc., is considerable, and causes much dissai faction and many describes, and he recommends the faction and many describes, and he recommends the implorment of private etticens for this purpose. Recomployment of private etticens for this purpose. Recomployment of private etticens for this purpose. Recomployment of the importance of yours, he says, demonstrate forethy the indicate of the indicate of the forethy confidence of the forethy described considerate. The forethy of the private considerate, the says are a superior considerate considerate. explice he says, demonstrate forcibly the importance of having a strong force at or near all indian agencies. The widd relian, the Inspector General concludes, "has great respect for force." It is suggested that the troops in the Indian country be collected in larger parrisons. The order new in force preventing the sale of liquors on reservations where military posts are located has not worked satisfactorily as many grog shops are now located just omiside the reservations, and soldiers go there and drink to in ich greater excess than if they purchased of the post irraier. He recommends the modification of existing haw so that soldiers may be employed as servants by officers, the officer to pay the soldier for such service, and the soldier's army pay to revert to the Government. It is understood that the Secretary of War, in his forthermal annual report, will urse the speedy completion of the new building for the War Department. The necessities of the Government service require its early completion. The hureams of the Depart and are now widely scattered, and many of the buildings now occupied are of doubthal security and yet contain records of immense value, and their destruction would work great injury to the Government. He will also call attention to the necessity for further legislation to make available the appropriation for the erection of a new building for the Pension Office, which appropriation by the omission of a single word in the net of hast year was rendered unavailable during the present year.

THE HEALTH OF WASHINGTON. REPORT OF MR. TOWNSEND, HEALTH OFFICER OF THE

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—E XAGGERATED REPORTS OF MALARIAL INPLUENCE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Health Officer Townsend, of the District of Columbia, has submitted to the District Commissioners his annual report covering the operations of the Health Department for the year ended June 30, 1881. He reports that during the last year there were seventy-one deaths less than during the preceding year. The total number of deaths was 4,136, preceding year. The total number of deaths was 4,130, of which mumber 2,205 were of white persons and 1,931 of colored persons, showing a death rate of 18.18 per 1 000 per annum for the white, 31.27 for the colored, and 22.66 for the total population. Commenting upon the subject of undaria Dr. Townsend says that every change or fluctuation occurring in the healthfulness of the district is usually heralded to the world, but the events of the cynosure for all eyes and a subject for every critic. The Postor reviews the subject of malaria, and states that in his opinion most of the lifs that human flesh is hear to have at some time found cover bases the is seven letters. He refers to it as a "fashlonable disease," and says that no one here thinks of suffering from anything other than

laria. The does not deny that the conditions attendant upon at its supposed to be a malarious atmosphere exist to critain extent in certain portions of the District of sumbia, but does assert that that prominence and sentonal coloring given to everything coming from the itonal capital during the late exciting period to make prominence to the question of shington malaria and did gross injustice to healthfulness of the climate. What malaria sexist here he attributes solely to the condition of flats or barshas on the river front. A list of foura et the prominent cities is embraced in the report, he comparative statement showing the deaths owing the deaths owing in each city from zymith diseases during the low when so much criticism was advanced about shington malaria. The statement shows that Washron stands fifth in the annual death rate from zymuliseases during that time. The cities which show a her death rate are Pritisburg, New-York, Brooklyn and thuors. St. Louis and Jersey City are each less than in 1,000, and Boston, Cinchmati and Miwanice thess than two in 1,000 below Washington, while the manual rate for the whole taken together stands in hundredths above the ratio shown for our cities, the rearries that the everyth in this statement lost of the unimber, or an annual death rate of 10,22 per 0, while the 4,532,107 population of fourteen comfittes manual death rate of 10,22 per 0, while the 4,532,107 population of fourteen comfits manual death rate of 10,22 per 0 per annual. s not deny that the conditions attendant up

THE CUSTOMS COMMISSIONER'S REPORT. Washington, Nov. 12 .- The annual report of Commissioner of Customs Johnson, containing a state-ment of the work performed in his office during the fiscal Secretary of the Treasury. It shows that there was paid into the Treasury from sources, the accounts relating to which are settled in his office, \$200,109,936.38; and that there was paid out of the Treasury on accounts un-der the supervision of the Commissioner \$18,499,412 09. The report is accompanied by a statement of the transactions in bonded goods during the year as shown by the adjusted accounts, from which it appears that at the principal ports the balances on bonds to secure duties on goods remaining in warchouse June 30, 1881, were as follows. Boston and Charleston, 83,738,929 17; Balti-more, 8151,236 13; Chicage, 8173,647 74, New Orleans, 8231,824 51; New York \$17,331,052 75; Philadelphia, \$1,016,107 87; San Francisco, \$1,005,021 79.

WASHINGTON NOTES. Washington, Saturday, Nov. 12, 1881.

At the close of business to-day there had been \$9,846, 950 of United States bonds received at the Treasury De partment for redemption under the 105th call.

The Secretary of the Treasury to day accepted the pro-lessed of Passey & Jones, of Wilmington, Del., for the construction of a new vessel for the revenue marine ser-vice at the contract price of \$72.750. The vessel is to be of from and completed by the end of May, 1882. Information was received at the Secret Service Division of the Tree-ary Department to-day from an operative in

Lebanon, Peon., that he had arrested John K. and Henry A. Miller at that place for manufacturing counterfeit trade dollars. A telegram from an operative in Eurling-ton, Mich., reports the arrest of Dr. John M. Leonard for making and passing counterfeit silver coins. A Treasury Dedartment official states that bills, aggre

gating in amount three hundred thomand dollars, have been received at the Department for mourning dec-Dave been received at leadings throughout the country for memory of the President. In each case a reply has been sent to the effect that the matter will have to be laid before Congress. There is no available appropriation out of which such expenses can be paid.

Col. Parker, chief of Post Office Inspectors, has received \$500, in some of one and two dollars, in response to an \$500, in some of one and two doltars, in response to an appeal for subscriptions to aid the widow of Hiram Humphreys, the mail carrier who was burned to death in the great Michigan fires of hast summer while in the discharge of his daity. Humphreys was advised not to go ever his routic, but felt that neither fire nor flood should delay the mails. The position in which his remains were found showed that he was trying to anicid some school children from the flames, when he was himself over-

The President recently appointed Thus. J. Scott to be Postmaster at Montgomery, Alabama, upon recommen dution of Paul Stroback. Scott, although an ex-Confed erate, had been an active Republican for many years. His predecessor had held the office for twelve years The event is made the occasion for unrestricted abuse of Mr. Strobach and of the administration by the Domocratic press of Alabama, although nothing is said against Sectific character or ability. There seems to be a fear in Alabama that the State may follow the lead of Virginia, and that a charge of Postmasters is to lead to the further breaking up of the South.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Washington, Nov. 12.-Commander Henry L. Heweson has been ordered to command the Minnesota Passed Assistant Surgeon Thomas H. Streets to special Buty at Washington; Assistant Paymaster John S. Car penter to duty in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing; Lieutenant-Commander George F. F. Wilde detached from the Vandalia and placed on waiting orders; Lieu-lenant-Commander D. W. Mullan from the Adams and placed on waiting orders; Master Bradley A. Fiske de-tached from the Saratoga and ordered to the training gunnery ship Minnesota : Midshipman John Hoad delached from the New-Hampshire and ordered to the

Commoderes George H. Cooper and John C. Beaumon ation for promotion; Lieutenant-Commander Richard P. Leary to the Vandalia as executive officer and Mid-

shipman W. R. Rush to the receiving-ship Passale.

Commander Edward P. Luli has reported his return home, having been detached from command of the Waphysett, October 19, and has been placed on waiting

phusett, October 19, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Admiral Porter reports to the Navy Department regarding the recent inspection of the United States ship Frenton, that he considers her the best spectmen of a ship of war that he has seen for some years, as far as her good order is concerned; and that her commanding officer, Captain F. M. Ramsay, deserves recognition from the Department for the fine condition of the ship. The Admiral recommends a change in her battery, to put her on a footing with war vessels of her class of other nations.

nations.

The United States ship Alliance arrived at New-York on the 11th inst.

The Brooklyn was placed in commission at New-York on the 11th.

A board of officers has

A board of officers has been orderd to convene at the Navy Department, on Tucsday next, for the examination of such candidates for promotion in the line as may be brought before it; also a board for the examination of pay officers for promotion. A naval retiring board has been ordered to convene at Marc Island, Cal., on November 23, for the purpose of examining Lieutenant-Commander Leonard Chency.

TRAIN DELAYED BY SNOW-DRIFTS.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 11 .- Owing to a snowstorm and heavy drifts at Sherman, Wy. T., the overland train from Ogden, due here this evening, has been aban-doned. Two days' trains will arrive to-merrow.

COLLEGE MEN AT FOOTBALL.

SPORT IN RAIN AND MUD. THE GAMB BETWEEN COLUMBIA AND PRINCETON ON THE POLO GROUNDS-ANTICS IN THE MUD-THE

SCORE A D THE PLAYERS. When the football elevens of Princeton and Columbia appeared upon the Polo Grounds yes-terday aftermoon they were exceeding fair to ook upon. They were spotless as to their white knee-breeches and immaculate in regard to their gorzeous blue and white and vellow and black jerseys. But when, time being called in the midst of the pouring rain, these able-bodied young men proceeded to roll each other over and over in the yielding mud. and to take wild "headers" into various puddles of unknown depth, their costumes speedily lost their decorative effect, and they assumed the hue of the earth which they so affectionately embraced. The white knee-breeches became in hue like unto the floor-mats in the elevated trains, and the previously ornamental jerseys resembled the shirts of coal heavers caucht in the rain. Streaks of mid imparted a ferocious aspect to the faces of the players, while their hands left distinct black narks wherever they touched. Nevertheless the men splashed through the game, their arder in newise dampened by the pouring rain. None but the most sanguine partisans of Columbia expected that the close of the contest would find the blue and white above the yellow and black; but Columbia made a plucky fight throughout, and several times struck terror into the Princeton heart by sharp aggressive dashes. There was no opportunity for brilliant play. It was a "babying" game, Princeton slowly fighting her way, relying chiefly on the superior weight of her men. The fine rushing of Peace, Harian and Haxall for Princeton, and of Wilson and Henry for Columbia, were the enlivening features o Game was called at 2:38, with sheets of rain descending

and the water from one inch to five inches deep on the grounds. Princeton at the cast goal had the ball, which grounds. Princeton at the east goal had the ball, which was passed back to Peace and rushed forward. Columbia galacd a slight advantage at first, but was driven back, until in ten minutes Haxall claimed a touchdown for Princeton that was not allowed. The game continued on the defensive order, with Columbia at a disadvantage, until at 3:20 Harlan obtained a touchdown for Princeton but failed to believe a goal. But Her down for Princeton, but failed to kick a goal. But Harlan and Peace broke through the Columbia ranks, and one tussic followed another close to the goal line, until Columbia was forced to a safety touch-down—the third 22.60 for the total population. Commenting upon the subject of undaria Dr. Townsend says that every change or fluctuation occurring in the healthfulness of the district is usually heralded to the world, but the events of the memorable months of July, August and September, 1881, made Washington during that time more than ever a company of the district of the company of the district of the distric cated from a quagmire, and everybody belted in out of

The game was resumed at 3:35, Columbia having the ball at the last goal. It was returned, and, despite the yells of the Princeton rushers. handsomely caught by a Columbia halt-back who promptly sat down in a very cool pool of water. The still surface of another puddle was violently disturbed by a Princeton forward, who was huried headlong into it by Fishburn, who had previously beautified his counterance by ploughing up the mad with his nose. In twenty minutes the bail was down by the Columbia goal, and after a prolonzed dispute Haxall was awarded a touch-down. As all the lines around the grounds were obliterated, there was much discussion as to the position of the bounds. Harlan attempted to kick a goal, but the bail was decided to nave gone too high. Then there was a meterogeneous tussle on the north side. Here was a small lake, and after a dozen men had dived into its depths, one above the other, a feeble cry was heard from below: "For fieaven's sake don't drown a fellow."

The bail finally became so slippery that one affect another grasped at it and then hay down with great violence. Men who tried to run secured to be attempting to skate as they slid slowly out surely into surrounding pundlies. The spiashing rose above the voices of the men. De Forest, selzed with cramps, betook himself, dripping, out of the field, and Octaviano filled hi. place. Henry and Morgan made brilliant runs, and finally Princeton was forced to a safety touch-down, and the Columbia's spectators woke the echoes with their cheers from the grand stand. The bail was agrain kicked over Princeton's line, but no advantage gained. The Columbia men were doing livedler work, stimulated by their frequent cold baths. But Princeton rallied and fought the tell toward Columbia's goal line, where a desperiate structic took place, until at 4.03 Harlan broke through and obtained a touch-down, subsequently kicking a goal ine, where a desperiate structic took place, until at 4.03 Harlan broke through and obtained a touch-down, subsequently kicking a goal ine, where a desperiate structic took place, until at 4.03 Harlan broke through and obtained a touch-down, subsequently kicking a goal. Afterwards, despite the Columbia half-back who promptly sat down in a very cool pool of water. The still surface of another puddle

Orden Rafferty, '82. Backs: J. S. Harlan, '83; W. W. Shaw, F. G.
Columbin Forwards: O. De Forest, '82; R. E. Fishburn, S. O. M.; P. W. Sherman, '83; Walter Eldridge, '83; J. A. B. Cowles, '83; F. A. Potts, Jr., M. S.; Quarter back W. T. Sanson, '83 feeting Captain): Haif-backs, W. F. Morgan, '81; E. Reinington, M. S.; F. L. Henry; Bacs, W. A. Wilson
Ugupire for Princeton, Charles G. Winton, '84; Umpire for Columbia, B. F. Clark, '82; Referee, M. McNauguton, Stevens Institute.
Goals scored by Princeton, 1; by Columbia, 0;
Touch-downs by Princeton, 2; by Columbia, 0;
Safety tonen-downs by Princeton, 1; by Columbia, 3, Time of game, one hour and three-quarters.

YALE DEFEATS HARVARD.

WELL-CONTESTED GAME PLAYED AT NEW-HAVEN YESTERDAY-PREPARATIONS MADE BY THE TEAMS-A LARGE CROWD PRESENT IN SPITE OF A DRENCHING HAIN-THE PLAY IN DETAIL.

New-Haven, Conn., Nov. 12.—Seven weeks f hard training in the symmasium and on the field have brought the teams of Yale, Harvard and Princeton into that condition and to that point where in rival contest they will decide which shall hold the champion foot-ball pennant for the season of 1882. There have been occasional skirmishes between Harvard and the University of Michigan; Canadian teams and Columbia; unimportant games be-tween Yale and Amherst and the University of Michigan; and a few side-plays between Princeton and the University of Michigan. But the three leading teams, Yale, Harvard and Princeton, have not met until to dny, when Yale played against Harvard at Hamilton Park in New-Haven.

The day opened with a cloudy sky, lowering, but not threatening, and football men all said: "It's going to be a capital day." But toward noon the sky grew darker zling rain, dampened the ardor of the large number o people who had come to witness the game. Fifty Har vard men, including the team, reached New-Haven on Friday night and were quartered at the New-Haven House. Harvard did not propose to play Yale handicapped, as she would be by a ng ride in the cars. The Harvard men weke early yes terday and spent the forenoon in looking about the col-lege. In the afternoon a delegation of two hundred ame from Cambridge to see the game. A large number of Yale graduates from New-York was also present. At 2 o'clock the crowd began to assemble at the park. The rain did't seem to make much difference in the numbers. Each team as it appeared on the field was greeted with

the usual cheer. The excitement had begun. After a little parleying between umpires, referees and captains, the two teams faced one another, Yale having the north goal and Harvard the south goal. The

the north goal and harvard the south goal. The teams were as follows:

Harvard-Rushers: Manning, Cabol, Houston, Thacher Kendall, Appleton, Ferrin, Quarter Back: Mason, Half Backs: Heavy and Ketth, Back; Edmunds,

Tale-Rushers: Knapp, Tompkins, Farwell, Hall, Beck, Lamb, Storts Quarter Pack: Hadger, Hall Backs: Richards and Camp. Back: Bacon.

The members of the Harvard team, as they took their resistances in the field looked a stout learn of muscular.

ositions in the field, looked a stout team of muscular, heavy men. Their best playing is in an offensive game They are weaker than Yale in rushing. The Yale team looked like giants, and it is the heaviest team Yale has had for years. They are a well-knit, muscular set of men, heavy, but not so as to impede their running. Eaton, the captain of the Yale team, was missed on the field. In practice last Monday he had broken his collar bone, and, while not seriously injured, was confined to his bed. He is one of the strongest players in the team, and his presence on the field would have been more encouraging. At quarter of 3 o'clock the playing began. The ball was canted, and sent flying toward Harvard's goal. Harvard succeeded in getting the ball and kicking it back, following it up closely and keeping it near the Yale goal for five minutes. Then Yale, by high kicks and some hard rushing, pushed the ball toward the Harvard goal. Harvard made strenuous efforts to push through the line of Yale ushers, but every one of her men was covered by Yale so effectually that the ball was kept close to the Harvard goal. By this time the rain fell in torrents and the players, wet through, slipped and slid in the mud, paying no attention whatever to the condi-tion of the ground. Fifteen minutes after the game was called Harvard made the first safety touch down. After a kick-out, a bad muff by Yale brought the ball to the Yale goal. A fine kick by Yale put the ball back in the neighborhood of Harvard's goal, when a fly, kicked by Yale, was muffed by Harvard and held by Yale. Sharp playing on both sides, encouraged by con-stant cheering from the spectators, followed. Harvard secured the ball and made a fine run and brought the ball back to the half-way line, where it was forced by Yale

back of Harvard's goal. A long discussion followed and the referee refused to grant the goal The question being settled, after some discussion, playing becan again in earnest. The oall was close to the Harvard goal, and all were th constant expectancy of seeing Yale secure a touch-down. The rushing and tackling was finely though harshy done. Two Harvard men were disabled, though only one was injured badly enough to prevent his playing. The Harvard substitute was now called in Standing at the opposite end of the field, the game seemed to be nothing more than a rough-and-tumble. The crowd surged to the right and to the left to get a view of what they supposed was a "row," but which turned out to be nothing more than a hard struggle on Harvard's part to keep Yale from forcing the ball through the goal. After a good run by Badger and good designs by Camp, time was called and the first immings being concluded the usen withdrew from the field for a rest of lifteen minutes.

through the goal. After a good run by Radger and good dodging by Camp, time was ealled and the first innings being concluded the men withdrew from the field for a rest of fifteen minutes.

During the intermission the rain tell in torrents, and yet the whole crowd, which was as large as is generally present at a base bail match between the two colleges, stood out in the storm and seemed to enjoy if. The second inving was characterized by better paying on Harvard's part and a determination to keep the bail near to the Yale goal. All through the game there was little "passing the bail," the ball was so slippory. Some brilliant plays by Harvard kept the ball at the Yale end of the field for some time. Harvard by a good eatch secured a place-kick. Excellent kicking and running, though poor tacking, in which some capital dodging was done, caused the Harvard spectators to cheer louder than ever; but a fine stop by Kaapo turned the tide, and Yale men got more and more excited as the bail was captured and taken toward the Harvard goal. Harvard then put in another good run, but her men couldn't make headway through the heavy Yale rushers. Finally a run by Kendail of Harvard forced the Yale men back to their goal, But the ball was kept there only a short time, for Yale, through a catch by Camp, secured a place-kick. Harvard again made a safety touch-down. The condition of the ground at the Yale goal was very bad. The players rushed through and rolled and wallowed in the nund and water to the merriment of the spectators. The men found it difficult to run, and the game lost much of the interest it would otherwise have mad. At half past 4 Harvard made another safety touch-down. There were fifteen minutes new left in which is finish the game. At a quarter of 5 the game was stopped by the referee's announcement, "Time's up." The score stood: Harvard, four safety touch-downs count in case no goals or touch-downs are made, so that the Yale team were victorious.

The first inning was characterized by "rushing," a

no goals of touch-downs are made, so that the Tale team were victorious.

The first inning was characterized by "rushing," igreat deal of it being done by both reams. In the second mining "kicking" was the principal feature of the game For Harvard, Manning, Mason and Henry did the beswork. For Yale, Radger, Hull, Lamb, Storrs am Tompkins did some fine playing.

Bryan, captain of the Primeeton foot-ball team, was the referee. Watson for Yale, and Littaeur for Harvard ware the indees.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

THE VOTE OF NEW-YORK.

CARR'S PLURALITY INCREASED TO OVER 11,000 ESTIMATES ON THE REST OF THE STATE TICKET. ALBANT, Nov. 12 .- The pluralities given for State officers in The Express this morning and The Journa

Express.	Journs	
Carr (Rep.)	Carr (Rep.)	44 33

The latest returns received by THE TERRUNE is crease Carr's plurality for Secretary to 11,281.

RETURNS FROM THE COUNTIES. Corrected returns of the vote on the State ticket

Pullegred Learning or run and			
have been received from the foll	owing c	ounti	es by
mail and telegraph:			
ULSTER COUNT	vi.		
Rep.	Dem.	There	i. mni
Secretary	6,772	Arca	4104
Controller	6,767		183
Treasurer 6,421	6.804		383
Attorney-General	6,773		200
Sinte Engineer	6,773		200
Court of Appeals Judge5.694	7,626		1.935
WASHINGTON COL	NTY.		
Rep.	Dem.		, m.s.
Secretary of State	2,814		2,791
State Centroller	2,838		2,741
State Treasurer	2,807		2.674
Attorney General	2.816		2.78
State Engineer and Surveyor 5,500	2,854		2.71
Senator	3,447		1,500
SUFFOLK COUNT			
Rep.		irech.	Pro
Secretary	4,165	70	33
Controller	4,179	71	27
Treasurer	4,200	71	27
Attorney-General4.905	4,147	71	27
State Engineer	4.151	71	20
Court of Appeals Judge 4,843	4.423		
Senator	4,081	108	***
Assemblyman	3.994	45	0.0
(4.955	4.256	40	
Communes 24.764	4,583	****	-
(4,726	4,173		***
Superintendent of Poor 4.711	4,446	56	
District-Attorney	4.309	×2.55	
Justice of Sessions	4.101		
School Commissioner, I Dis. L.273	2,001	12012	***
School Commissioner, II Dis. 2, 411	2,558	215	434
ALLEGHENY COU	NTY		
Rep. maj.)	Rep. ma		o, maj
Carr 2.580 Ensact Davement 2.612 Seyme	Jr	******	2,562
Husted 2,418 Finch.			.2,03
-			
THE PROPERTY VOTE FO	DATIVE	DALE	1.

Since the law was passed securing the minority representation in the Board of Ablermen in this city, at each election a ticket known as the "Wolf ticket" has been voted with the purpose of having the law declared unconstitutional. Mr. Wolf, however, has never succeeded in his plans. This year some other persons have taken up the matter with the intention of testing the law. The law allows only two candidates for district adderman to be voted for on one ticket, although three are elected in each district. Six aldermen-at-large are elected in each district. Six aldermen-at-large are elected, but only four on one ticket. This sear lichets bearing the regular indorsements were voted in every district, but containing the names of three district aldermen and six aldermen-at-large.

It is intended to test the law, and the men who are engaged in the scheme say that there are fair chances of success, as the matter has never been properly tested before. The claim is that the Constitution secures to each voter the right to cast a ballot for at each election a ticket known as the "Wolf

THE DEMOCRATS TRYING TO REORGANIZE. The Central Democratic Association of Kings Jefferson Hall, at Willoughly and Adams-sts., Breeklyn, last evening, to consider the question of reorganizing the Democratic party for what is left of it in Kings County. William Marshall, the president, occupied the chair. It was proposed by some of the members that the association should quietly disband, and request the other Democratic organizations to " follow suit," in order to effect a reorganization on a popular basis. The ma-jority, however, did not favor the disbandment of the Central Association at present. A long discussion was Central Association at present. A long discussion was had and many plans were offered, but none was acopted. A resolution by Mr. Sullivan was finally adopted, calling for the appointment by the chairman of a Committee of seven to confer with all other Democrafic associations of the county, irrespective of previous political ties, as to the best methods of regranting the party. The commutates is to report at a future meeting whatever plan may be agreed upon. It is not limited to any time for reporting.

COUNTING THE NEW-JERSEY VOTE. NO CHANGE IN HUDSON COUNTY-NOTES FROM OTHER

COUNTIES. The Board of Canvassers of Hudson County, N. J., met in Jersey City yesterday and completed the canvass of the votes polled last Tuesday. No change was made in the results heretofore announced. In Somerset County the Democratic majority for Sen-ator is 72, and for Assemblyman 309.

The Democratic majority in Cumberland County is 44. The Greenback vote was 1,296.

Passaie County gave a Republican majority of 361 for sheriff. sheriff.

John S. Applegate is the first Republican Senator ever elected in Monnouth County. A Whig was elected in 1840, but at all other elections the Democrats were successful. Monnouth has a Democratic candidate for Speaker in David A. Bell.

Isaac Collins is the first Sheriff elected on the Democratic ticket for twenty years.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

A FALL IN THE BONDS IN LONDON CAUSED BY THE RESULT. LONDON, Nov. 12 .- The Economist says: "Virginia funded bonds have fallen 6 per cent because of the success of the Readjuster party at the recent elections." [On the 28th of October Virginia bonds were quoted at 33% per cent in London. In this city the bends sold at 18 on October 28, and at from 18 to 18½ yesterday.]

A DISPUTE IN BROOKLYN.

The election for Assemblyman in the XIIth District of Kings County is disputed, both Jaques J. Stillwell and Peter Van Cott claiming it. The vote was very close, and the matter will have to be settled by the Board of County Canvassers. Mr. Stillwell claims 29

THE RIGHT OF WAY GRANTED BY INDIANS.

St. Louis, Nov. 12.—Captain C. W. Rogers, close to the Harvard goal, and Harvard was again obliged to make a safety touch-down. A fine run by Camp for the Yale team, and a scratch kick by Richards, brought the ball again to Harvard's goal. At fifteen minutes past 3 Yale had secured, it was supposed, a touch-down, for Storrs, by careful playing, had got the

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

WHAT A LETTER LED TO. A CURIOUS CHAPTER FROM YESTERDAY'S POLICE

COURT RECORDS. Mrs. John T. Terry, who lives at the Sturtevant House, appeared in the Jefferson Market Police Court, before Justice Smith, vesterday, and charged Venie A wood, of No. 344 West Forty-eighth-st, with grand larceny. The examination was a private one, but the facts of the case were ascertained to be as follows:

On Thursdey night Mrs. Terry saw her husband reading a letter, which she requested him to show

vate one, but the facts of the case were ascertained to be as follows:

On Thursdey night Mrs. Terry saw her husband reading a letter, which she requested him to show her. After much persuasion he did so, saying that it was probably a blackmailing scheme. The letter was from Miss Atwood, and stated that she had been ill, and that she was soon going to Vermon to see the parents of one Herrick, who had defranded her of \$5,000. Mrs. Terry pretended to burn the letter at her husband's solicitation. On Friday she had a letter written to Miss Atwood, signed by her husband's name, and requesting a meeting. The letter was sent to Miss Atwood by a messenger boy, who returned without any answer. Miss Atwood, evidently having seen that it was not in Terry's hand writing. In the course of the day Mrs. Terry says she discovered that she had put \$1,300 which she had just drawn from the bank into the note sent to Miss Atwood by mistake. That night she went to see Miss Atwood, who lives in a flat with her mother and a vounger sister, and she says that while waiting outside the door she heard voices inside talking about the letter and the money. She then went in and accused Miss Atwood of stealing her money, which was admitted. She also asked why Miss Atwood was writing notes to Mrs. Terry, whereupon Miss Atwood and her mot er attacked Mrs. Terry and drove her out of the house. Yesterday Mrs. Terry applied at the Twenty-ninth Precinct Police 8 ation and had Venic Atwood arrested for grand larceny.

Venic Atwood says that Mrs. Terry appeared at her home and began throwing books, furniture and other omestic articles around, asking where the \$1,300 was, and why Miss Atwood dare write lettets to her husband. She finally became so excited that she seized a big oil lamp to throw at Miss Atwood, but the latter's mother blew the light out, after which they succeeded in putting Mrs. Terry out of the house.

In the court, while the examination was going on, Butte Atwood.

which they succeeded in putting Mrs. Ferry out of the bouse.

In the court, while the examination was going on, Hatte Atwood, a sister of Venie, came into the reom, and when she saw Mrs. Terry she jumped at her and was about to strike her with an umbrella. When restrained, she applied an opprobious epithet to Mrs. Terry, and said: "Your husband is a thief and is now in State Prison." After much per-suasion she was quieted. On the cross-examination of Mrs. Terry, the following facts were brought to light:

of Mrs. Terry, the following facts were brought to light:

Mrs. Terry was formerly known as Kate Wells, having been married in England to Charles Bullard, alias Wells, the man who was tried and convicted in this city for attempting to negotiate the bonds stolen by Scott and Danlap from the Northampton Bank. When Wells was sent to prison site becaffic acquainted with Mr. Terry, a Wall Street stock broker, to whom she says she was married by Justice Parker in the Second District Court. She said she had never secured a divorce from Wells because it was unnecessary, that when her husband and she came from England to this country; a woman claimed Wells as her husband and she (the complainant) told her she could have hum if she wanted him. The man, Herrica, who Venne Atwood said in the letter had detraoded her of \$5.000, was a man with whom she formerly lived. He got the mency from letter had defraoded her of \$5,000, was a man with whom she formerly lived. He got the money from her, promising to buy bonds with it, but he speculared in stocks instead, and lost it. When asked for the money he ran away and left her. The solice say that the Atwood sisters were some time ago known as the Elliott sisters and kept a disreputable house.

Justice Smith dismissed the charge of grand larcenty, but held the prisoner on a charge of assault and battery.

THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Committee on General References of the American Bible Society met in the Bible House yesterday afternoon. Owing to the inclement weather there was not a quorum present, and no official action was taken on the charges made against the society by the Connection Bible Society. In refutation of Mr. Gilbert's statements published yesterday, in which he said that he could not honestly ask any one to contribute to the American Bible Society under the existing management, Dr. McLean showed several letters written by Mr. Gilbert, not only to the committee employing him, but also to members several letters written by Mr. Gilbert, not only to the committee employing him, but also to members of the society and members of the Board of Managers, entreating them to use all possible endeavors to have him retained in the work which he was then doing. He also praised the wire of the society, as-sured the committee that the society was yearly growing in the esteem and confidence of the posule of Connectiont. Those letters were written four years ago, and show none of the objections which he

growing in the esteem and confidence of the people of Connectiont. These letters were written four years ago, and show none of the objections which he now asserts were his reasons for leaving the work of the society.

The R v. Charles Ray Palmer, of Bridge-ort, Conn., has written to the American Bible Society a letter, which was received yesterday, in which he says that he is no longer the president of the Connecticut Bible Society. He states that he was present at the meeting of the Executive Committee when the charges were formulated and adonted; that he protested against them, but when they were adopted and given to the public, he decided to withdraw from a society which would use sight unjust

adopted and given to the priorie, he decrised to with-draw from a society which would use such unjust means to advance its own interests.

Frederick S. Winston, president of the Mutaul Life Insurance Company, said last evening that he was chairman of the Finance Commit-tee of the American Bible Society, and was responsible for the accuracy of the was responsible for the accuracy of the report. He asserted that not an error could be detected, and explained an important charge made egainst the society. It is asserted that on the balance that was shown to the special committee from the Connecticut fible Society there was an item of \$197,000 which does not appear in the printed report. In explanation of this Mr. Winston said: "It is time that that item was on the balance sheet, but the Finance Committee decided to make an explicit statement of the actual condition of the society's finances. When we came to this item we said that, as this representasterotype plates of booss printed in foreign languages, which at present are ast worth more to the society than their value in type metal, it is not fair to put it down as being so much property. We make a note of it as follows, and append it to the balance sheet:

Norn—Large sums of money have been expended by

"Suppose that your plates had been worth \$300,000 now, what would have been done with the item?" asked the reperier.

"In that case we should have put down at \$197,000, the cost price,"

"Your Bible House is estimated at its cost price, \$301,000. If it were worth \$200,000 now, what would be the entry in your report?"

"Why, \$200,000 of course. The principle is this: If a piece of property has increased in value above its cost price, place it at its cost price. If, however, the value has depreciated, place it at its present value."

The reporter also saw a former agent of the Connecticut Bilde Society, who spoke very highly of the Rey, Mr. Gilbert and of the g od work that is being done under his supervision. This agent said that he knew nothing of the quarrel between the two Bible societies, but that until Mr. Gilbert was heard be could not believe that the charges were made without some cyldence which the Connecticut Bible with the connecticut Bible Society has ready to furnish at the proper time.

PATTI TO SING FOR MICHIGAN.

PATTI TO SING FOR MICHIGAN.

The work of collecting money for the relief of the sufferers by the Michigan fire is still going on. To increase the public interest in the movement the Relief Committee has accepted the offer of Madame Patti, who has volunteered to sing at a benefit concert, the proceeds of which shall be given to the fund. This concert will take place on Wednesday evening next, November 16, at Steinway Hall. The committee has decided to sell admission tickets for \$2 each. Reserved seats will be \$3 more.

The Fire Commissioners have reported to the Mayor that the amount realized by the sale of tickets for the entertamment given at Niblo's Garden in aid of the Michigan sufferers is \$2,371.75. James II. Campbell, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 8, received from Messrs. Haverly, Glimore and Colville a wize of a gold watch for selling the greatest number of tickets, and Patrick V. Doyle, of Engine Company No. 32, the second prize for the next greatest number. Commissioner Purroy asks that one of the Relief Committee appointed by the Mayor shall present the prizes.

SHOOTING AFFRAYS IN PATERSON.

SHOOTING AFFRAYS IN PATERSON.

There were two shooting affrays at Paterson, N. J., last night. John McFarland quarrelled with his boarding mistress, Mrs. Lozier, who keeps a liquor store in Straight-st. He demanded \$5 from her, which she refused to give him. lie then deliberately drew a pistol from his pocket and shot at her. A bystander gave McFarland a blow on the arm and the ball went through the woman's dress without domg any harm. The assailant made good his escape. Edward McCarthy, a notorious person, who has been convicted of various offences, went to the house of John Quinn, his brother-in-law, and began to abuse him. Quinn attempted to put McCarthy out of his house; the latter resisted and the two men clinched. In the scuffle Quinn drew a pistol and fired at his brother-in-law. McCarthy, however, threw himself on the ground when he saw this, and probably escaped from being killed. The bullet entered the fleshy part of his arm. He is not dangerously wounded. Quinn has escaped arrest.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR LEAVES THE CITY. President Arthur left New-York for Washington yesterday afternoon. He drove in his carriage to the Desbrosses st. ferry, and took the 3:40 p. m. train on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Sceretary

Blame took the same train, although he did not accompany the President to the depot.

KINKOWSKI THE MURDERER. AN APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC FOR SYMPATHY-PRE-

PATING FOR THE HANGING. PATING FOR THE HANGING.

Martin Kinkowsat, the condemned murderer of Miss. Philomena Muller, grows very nervous as time passes and seems very much worried. Yesterday he wrote the following letter for publication:

DEAR FRIENDS: I beg of you consider the unfortunate position in which I am, and how I have been so innocently condemned to death.

Dear friends, I besench God that He will retain you in good health, and you will soon see how unjustly and innocently I have been "subcneed. God will raise His tender hand and free me from this torrible death. God knows how innocent I am, for my soul is free from murder and theft.

Dear friends, have pity not only with me but also with my poor wafe and these poor children, whose father will

der and theft.

Dear friends, have pity not only with me but also with my poor wafe and these poor children, whose father will be torn from them to die such a terrible death.

Dear friends, I beg of you do have pity with these poor children and with this poor woman, who are weeping day and night and would die in grief if their husband and father should lose life so innocently; for it is not like the father of a family who dies with sickness or through some accident robbed of life. There is no greater misfortune than when a wife and children must see their husband and father die innocently in that manner.

Therefore, dear friends, I beseech you, will you not be kind enough to ald me to the extent of your ability! You can do no greater work upon this world that this, to save the life of a man and inther of a family. God will return it to you threefold, for he knows how innocent I am.

return it to you three old, for he know have am.

Dear friends, I am so grieved that I think my heart must burst when I remember this poor woman and innocent children. I could die if I wished, for my soul is clean, particularly of murder. For it is true that life is but a shadow, and what accompanies us nothing but the good works we have done; they go with us to the Court of God. Everything else we must leave. From the innocent

The jury appointed by the Court to witness the hanging, in accordance with a recent law of the State which limits the number of specta ors or wit State which limits the number of specia of sof with court, and twenty-four by the Sheriff, consists of Drs. Convere, Bird, Burdette and Varick; Aaron C. Baldwin, Edward F. McDona d, John J. Tefley, Stephen Quaife, E. P. C. Lewis, Rutsen V. K. Schuyler and Patrick H. Nugent Cornelius J. Cronan, the Sheriff elect, will appoint the o hers.

NATIONAL GUARDSMEN FOR WIMBLEDON. It is the purpose of the National Rifle Association to send a representative team composed of members of t e National Guard to Wimbledon, next July. A

to send a representative team composed of members of t. e. National Guard to Wimbledon, next July. A committee has been a pointed to consider the subject, and has issued a circular addressed to the leading National Guardsmen throughout the country asking for their views and advice. The team is to consist of twelve men and advice. The team is to consist of twelve men and two reserve men, and all must be regular members of the National Guard of the State which they represent. The selection is as far as possible, to be made thus: Two from the Pacific cast, two from the Southern States, two from the Western States, three from the Eastern States, and five from the Middle States. The men are to be chosen by competition in their several States. They are to be men who can make more than 80 per cent at 200, 500 and 600 yards, and who can be trusted to represent creditably their States under all circumstances.

It is intended that the team shall leave New-York for England in the latter part of June, to be in time for the Wimbledon meeting, which begins in the second week in July. The members of the team will assemble at Creedmoor about ten days before the time of sating, and will be provided with quariers at the club house. The National Rifle Association will also provide for them while they remain in New-York. The other expenses of the men the States which they represent are to be asked to pay. The rifle used must be within the rules of the British National Rifle Association, that is, without windging and one which is in the hands of troops. The team is to select us own captain and the members are to wear the uniform of the corps they represent. The committee having the matter in charge is composed of G. W. Wingate, G. D. Scott, J. G. Story, W. H. Murphy and M. B. Farly.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE RUNS WILD,

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE RUNS WILD.

The lower floor of the Produce Exchange presented an unusual scene yesterday, it fallots were being cast to determine which of three plans, for raising money to complete the new building, should be adopted, and excited members ran about canvassing for votes with the energy of ward politicians. Late in the afternoon it was announced that 1,162 votes had been east in favor of the plan for limiting the membership to 3,000. One of the other plans reserved 171 votes, and the third 132. The majority became very enthusiastic and beisterons, giving the result three cheer, nod hurralting for other persons and things with creat liberality. Theodore I. Husted, who was prominently identified with the "limitation" plan, was picked up bodily and set on a platform with cries for a speech. Mr. Husted responded briefly, his hearers crying "no, no," "never," "yes, yes," or "hear, hear," as occasion demanced, in great good humor. Then there were calls for President Parker, who said that he thought that all would be persuaded that the plan adopted was the best. Vice-President Herrick, who favored the plan for increasing the initiation fee to \$10,000, also made some remarks. When shortly after the president amounced that the 300 unsold certificates of membership had been taken, there was a fresh outburst of enthusiasin that lasted several minutes.

The plan adopted proposed to raise \$750,000, by

several mundes.

The plan adopted proposed to raise \$750,000, by selling the 300 ansold certificates of membership at \$2,500 cacb, and limiting the membership to 3,000.

BURYING THE GRAND-ST. VICTIMS. BURYING THE GRAND-ST. VICTIMS.

The funeral of Mrs. Hill and her two children, who were killed at the Grand-st, disaster on Wednesday, took place yesterlay at No. 29 West Fourth st, the home of her mother, Mrs. James Treanor, It was attended by three or four hundred women and children, drawn there by enriosity. In the centre of the parlor was a cofficient containing the body of Mrs. Hill with her dead infant, Chester Arthur, resting on her bosom. On the right of this was a small coffin containing the body of her young son Francis. There was a large floral effering with the word "Rest" on it at the head of Mrs. Hill's coffin. The fineral service was read by Father Sigel, of St. Alphonse's Church. Among the persons present at the funeral were J-hu Fox, Alderman Sievin, ex-Justice Onffy and Thomas Brennau. The body was faken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

COST OF MEXICAN VITAL STATISTICS.

The weekly statement of the mortality in this, city, the causes of death, etc., is sent every week to more than five hundred correspondents in the country and abread, who in return furnish to the Eureau of Vital Statistics similar information for purposes of comparison. The list of correspondents meludes every city in Europe and Asia of any importance in samilar respects. Recently the Registrar, Dr. Nagle, requested information about the health of Vera Cruz, Mexico, and receiving no reply from the local authorities, sent one of his blanks to the United States Consul at that point, S. T. Trowbridge, requesting him to have it filled out. The blank was returned yesterday, with the following note from the Consul: "To obtain the data referred to a fee of \$25 will be required to be paid to the registro civil. If the information is worth that much to you, please send me the said amount and 1 will send the item. "S. T. Trowbettoge, "U. S. Consul,"

LEAVING FORT WADSWORTH.

LEAVING FORT WADSWORTH.

Fort Wadsworth, at Cliffon, S. I., was abandoned y sterday at noon by General Gibson's command, including Company I. Captain Barrances, and Company E. Major Myrack. The soldiers embarked from the tort dock on a barge, which was towed to this city, where the soldiers ook the steamship Louisiana for the South. Captain Barrances and his men go to Mount Vernon Barracks, at Alabanca, and Major Myrack and Company E to the fort near Baltimore. A commissioned officer, with ten men, went on duty at Port Wadsworth after the departure of the other soldiers and will remain there for the present. General Gibson, who is soon to be promoted to the rank of Major-General, after settling up the post's affairs, will be placed on furleugh. As the officer's homes are being refitted Superintendent Cocraft thinks that the fort will be regarrisoned before long. that the fort will be regarrisoned before long.

FAILURE OF A WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE, FAILURE OF A WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE.
Lewis Morris & Co., wholesale dealers and importers of drugs, at No. 48 Cedar-st., failed yesterday and made an assignment to Albert B. Boardman, without preference. The business was established many years ago by Dix & Morris, who dissolved January I, 1879, and were succeeded by the present firm, composed of Lewis Morris and John A. Stewart, ir. The new firm had a very good standing. It imported largely and carried a heavy stock, particularly in spices and quinine. Lately, however, there has been a great depreciation in the stock which the firm had, and in some of the goods the shrinkage has been as high as 60 per cent; this is ascribed as the cause of their failure. The liabilities are \$110,000. The value of the assets is not yet known, but the firm expects to pay a large percentage to ut the firm expects to pay a large percentage to the creditors.

EDUCATING THE COLORED RACE. N. M. Mitchell, President of the Centennial Industrial Educational Association, has issued an appeal to the churches for aid to the school fund for the education of the colored race in the South. It is desired that contributions of \$1 or more be collected on or before Thanksgiving Day. Themoney should be sent to James D. Fish, President of the Marine Bank, at No. 78 Wail-st., who will act as treasurer.

MISSING AND HIS ACCOUNTS SHORT Thomas F. Clock, agent of the Long Island Rail-road and Wescott's Express Companies at Mineola, L. I., disappeared suddenly last Sunday evening, and up to last evening no information had been ob-tained as to his movements. His accounts with

both companies are several hundred dollars short. He leaves a wife in destitute circumstances, to whom he was recently married.

STUDENTS IN THEIR WORKSHOP.

"Come this way and FII show you the workshop," saidth student at the Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, to a Thibuns reporter recently. The speaker was a curious compound of studentand workman. He wore a blue overails and a blue and white checked "jumper," and his hands and face were covered with the grime of the workshop. But a pole cap and goldrimmed eye-glasses gave the lie to the rest of the figure: Entering a wing of the building the reporter found it filled with similar figures, all at work and machinery of many kinds. There were muchines for tashioning brass and iron, and machines for working ou wood; and the place was filled with a hum and a clatter. Some of the students whistled at their work, while others were too intentupon what they were doing to indulge in any mustical exercise. In the basement students were at work making tin coffee-pots and in another part they were blacksmiths making the anvil ring with their strokes. Members of one group were indulging in the fascinations of the gas-fitters' trade, and samples of their work lay all around them. The reporter was shown a furnace and moulding room where, on certain days, the students make the wooden forms which give shape to the castings. No instructor was in attendance, but the reporter was informed that the work done would all be critically inspected. This workshop has been in operation for some time, and is said to be a gr-at success, giving the students a practical idea of the duties of a mechanical engineer which could be obtained in no other way.

CASES BEFORE THE CORONERS.

CASES BEFORE THE CORONERS.

A Coroner's jury considered yesterday the case of Alexander Smart, who on October 29 was killed by John White in a quarrel about a frying-pan. White knocked Smart down with a blow of of nistist, and in the fall Smart's skull was fractured. White is an epileptic and irresponsible: the jury recommended that a home be found for him in some institution where he can do no harm.

John McGrath, a sailors' boarding-house keeper at No. 278 Front-st., who was charged with beating Bridget McDonald, his mistress, to death on October 23, was acquitted by a Coroner's jury, which found that the woman's injuries were caused in some manner unknown.

that the woman's injuries were caused in some manner unknown.

On last Monday evening Ann Campbell, a tramp, was found lying dead at the entrance to the Oak Street Police Station. A story to the effect that she had been pushed down the stone steps by a policeman was circulated and published, but Deputy Coroner Waterman, after viewing the body, reported that alcoholism was the cause of death, Yesterday John Barrett, of No. 15 Oak-st., testified before Coroner Herrman that he had the names of two witnesses who heard the woman scream, saw her fall from the stoop, and saw a policeman come out, feel her pulse and carry her into the house. A woman named Donohoe was also reported as being ready to tes ify that she saw a policeman fling the woman from the stoop. The police deny this. The inquest will be held this week.

THE CHARGE AGAINST McDERMOTT.

The Board of Fire Commissioners yesterday gave the money and letter sent by Michael McDermott, the builder, of No. 119 West Sixty-first-st., to William Winterbottom, an inspector of the Bureau of Buildings, to its counsel, William D. Findley, with instructions to confer with the District-Attorney, and to endeavor to punish McDermott to the full extent of the law. The offence charged is pune ishable with a fine not exceeding \$5,000, or imprisonment in the Penitentiary f r not more than two years. Mr. Findley will consult with the District-Attorney on Monday. Yesterday Supermtendent Esterbrook received an application from McDermott, asking permission to build one story to the building at No. 220 West Fifty-ninth-st., which is what he is charged with having attempted to bribe Winterbottom to allow him to do.

"So help me Heaven," said Inspector Esterbrook, "if he hain't compiled with all the regulations, we shan't allow him to do it."

Charles E. Appleby, the owner of the building at No. 220 West Fifty-ninth-st., said that neither he nor Mr. McDermott had any thought of adding a seventh story to the llats. It was their purpose simply to build the walls light enough to hide the water tanks, and to give the immates a place to dry their clothes.

NEARLY SUFFOCATED. THE CHARGE AGAINST MCDERMOTT.

NEARLY SUFFOCATED.

NEARLY SUFFOCATED.

The report that three men had been nearly suffocated by gas at the Putnam Fiouse, at Twenty-sixth-st, and Fourth-ave, several days ago was made tardily at Police Headquarters yesterday. The three men belonged to a party of thirty members of Van Amburgh's Circas, who staid at the Putnam House on their way to their homes in the West, and were known merely by the appellations of "Shanghai," "Lengthy," and "Darkey." They roomed together and "Shanghai," at night blew out the gas. In the morning all three were found unconscious in their beds. Dr. Yelvington, who was at the hotel, labored four hours to resuscitate them, and in the end was successful and saved their fives. On the following day they continued on their journey.

BROOKLYN'S WATER SUPPLY.

The recent rains have not filled the Hempstead reservoir. It contained only five feet ten inches of water yesterday morning, and can only be drawn down to three feet. The Ridgwood reservoir is full, with twenty feet of water. The water in the storage reservoir has decreased one foot in the last three weeks. The dry ground has absorbed the rain, and the streams about Hempstead have derived but little henefit from it. On Monday Commussioner and the streams about Hempscar Commussioner little benefit from it. On Monday Commussioner French will again urge on the Board of Aldermen the need of another pumping engine at Ridgewood. The Democratic aldermen lave been playing fast and loose in the matter, but in January the Board

wili be Republican. THE NEW THEATRE IN BROOKLYN.

THE NEW THEATRE IN BROOKLYN.

The new theatre, called the Grand Opera House, in Elm Place, near Fulton-st., Brooklyn, will be completed in time for the opening performance to take place to-morrow evening. The farce, "Muldon's Pienie," and several short pieces will be given the first week, Hugh Fay and Witham Barry aking the leading parts. These actors have built this theatre solely for variety acting. It will have a larger seating capacity than any other place of amusement in Brooklyn except the Academy of Music. The exterior of the building is of brown stone. The interior is not quite completed, but can be used condortably. The building has cost about \$100,000.

DR. GARNET'S DEPARTURE.

DR, GARNET'S DEPARTURE.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Highland Garnet, the new United States Minister to Liberia, sailed for Monrovia yesterday in the steamer Egypt, of the National Line. A large number of colored people, mostly members of the church of which Mr. Garnet was paster many years, went to the pier to bid him good-by. Many gathered around him and affectionately shook him by the hand. In the cabin of the vessel he was presented with flowers, and two young women wing. "Tis the sad hour of partiag," after which the new Minister made a brief address. As the vessel moved out into the stream the crowd on the pier sang hymns and waven a farewell.

DR. JOHN HALL'S REFUSAL.

The Rev. Dr. John Hall has written a letter to the Council of the University of the City of New-York, in which he declines to accept the Charcellorship, and gives his reasons for declining at some length. The principal reason is that his church refuses to allow him to accept the place.

THE ARKANSAS STATE AID BONDS.

A DENIAL THAT THE PRESENT RAILROAD COMPANIES ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THEIR PAYMENT.

To the Editor of The Tribune. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The writer of the money article in The Tribune of the 7th inst. falls into a grievous error of fact when, referring to the bonds issued by the State of Arkansas in aid of certain railroads, he states that "a first mortgage was given to the State by each railroad for the bonds which it received." Allow me to say that no such, nor any, mortgage was ever given or required, under the State Aid, or any other law of that State, or otherwise. Neither was any statutory mortgage or lies. otherwise. Neither was any statutory mortgage or lien created or reserved by the State on the roads of the companies receiving the State Aid bonds, in favor of the companies receiving the State Aid bonds, in favor of the State or the holders of its bonds. Neither did those companies give their bonds or any other obligation in exchange for the bonds of the State, nor were they required so to do. Unlike the Florida companies referred to by the same writer, not one of the companies to which the Arkansas State bonds were issued now owns or operates its road, but they are each and all owned and operated, and have been for several years, by corneraoperated, and have been for several years, by corpora-tions organized by the purchasers thereof under decrees of the United States Circuit Courts foreclosing the of the United States Circuit Courts foreclosing the everal first mortgages upon the roads and properties of the respective companies receiving State Aid bonds. The present Arkansas companies do not "in effect admit the soundness of the claim set up" by the Attorney-General and other lawyers of Arkansas, as stated in the same money article—or two of these companies, at least, do not; but on the contrary, they confidently deny that they are, by virtue of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Florida cases referred to, or in any other cases, in any way liadie to pay the whole or any part of either the principal or interest of the State Aid bonds of the State of Arkansas.

C. W. HUNTINGTON,

Attorney for the Little Rock and Fort Smith, and the Little Rock, Mississippi River and Texas Railways.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 12, 1881.

THE MISSISSIPPI ELECTION RIOT.

MERIDIAN, Miss., Nov. 12.-Vincent Segars, who was shot by negroes in Marion last Tuesday, died this morning. Edward Vance has not yet been found. No further arrests have been made.